1: Comp Biochem Physiol A Mol Integr Physiol 1998 Mar;119(3):833-8 Related Articles, Books LinkOut

ELSEVIER SCIENCE FULL-TEXT ARTICLE

Atrial natriuretic peptide-induced secretory responses in rabbit vs rat ileum.

Hardin JA, Brockway PD, Gall DG.

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The aim of this study was to characterize and compare the effect of atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) on ileal transport function in two common laboratory animals, the Hooded-Lister rat and the New Zealand White rabbit. ANP 1 microM produced a maximal increase in short circuit current (Isc) that was Cl- dependent in both rat and rabbit. The maximal response in rat tissue was twice the magnitude of that seen in the rabbit. Furthermore, the rabbit Isc response was rapid and transient compared with that of the rat. In both rats and rabbits, the ANP response was dependent on extracellular Ca++. Neural blockade had no effect on the rat ANP response but significantly inhibited the ANP response in rabbits. In the rat, the effect of ANP is mediated by seratonin (5-HT) acting through 5-HT2 receptors. In contrast, no role for 5-HT could be seen in the rabbit ileal ANP response. In intact tissue in both rat and rabbit, ANP stimulated a significant rise in cGMI levels. ANP had no effect on cAMP levels in either species. The findings suggest a separate and distinct mechanism for ANP-mediated intestinal Cl- secretion in the rat ileum compared with the rabbit.

PMID: 9683416 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: Pain 1979 Aug;7(1):69-78 Related Articles, Books, LinkOut

A double-blind controlled study of seratonin uptake inhibitor (Zimelidine) versus placebo in chronic pain patients.

Johansson F, von Knorring L.

Forty patients with pain syndromes of both organic and psychogenic origin o: at least 6 months' duration were included in a double-blind controlled study of a new rather selective serotonin uptake inhibitor, Zimelidine, versus placebo. Patients in the Zimelidine group experienced significantly more pair relief and tended to be able to reduce their need for analgesics more often than the patients in the placebo group. In the Zimelidine group 4 patients were excluded due to nausea and intestinal troubles versus only 1 patient in the placebo group. However, among the patients who completed the trial the side-effects were mild.

Publication Types:
- Clinical Trial
- Controlled Clinical Trial

PMID: 388295 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
